

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,
Received up to 31st December 1895.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1895.	1895.	
	Bi-monthly.					
1	Khurshaid-i-Nai para ...	Nanpara (Bahraich).	Maulvi Yahya Ali ...	16th December ...	28th December ...	300 copies.
	Tri-monthly.					
2	Kayasth Hitkari ...	Agra ...	Munshi Kamta Prasad.	30th December ...	31st December ...	300 copies.
	Weekly.					
3	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Khwaja Tajammul Husain.	28th December ...	29th December ...	50 copies.
4	Akbār-i-Klam ...	Meerut ...	Hakim, Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khan.	24th „ ...	27th „ ...	150 „
5	Akbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Waris Ali ...	30th „ ...	31st „ ...	200 „
6	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	25th „ ...	29th „ ...	800 „
7	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varmā.	„ „ ...	27th „ ...	250 „
8	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lal ...	28th „ ...	31st „ ...	300 „

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.	No.
URDU—(continued). Weekly—(concluded.)							
				1895.	1895.		
9	Ázád ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	27th December ...	29th December ...	250 copies.	41
10	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lál Misra.	24th " ...	26th " ...	700 "	
11	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thákur Prasád.	28th " ...	29th " ...	400 "	
12	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	24th " ...	27th " ...	350 "	42
13	Hamdard ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Muhammad Barkat Sher Khán.	25th " ...	" "	
14	Hindustáni ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Gangá Prasád Varmá.	" " ...	28th " ...	300 copies.	
15	Kárnámah ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Muhammad Yáqúb.	" " ...	27th " ...	275 "	
16	Liberal ...	Azamgarh ...	Munshi Qudrat Ali Khán.	24th " ...	28th "	
17	Matla-i-Núr ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Bihari Lál...	28th " ...	31st " ...	50 copies.	
18	Mehr-i-Nímroz ...	Bijnor ...	Háfiz Muhammad Karím-ullah.	" " ...	" " ...	400 "	
19	Najm-ul-Akhhár ...	Etáwah ...	Háji Háfiz Muhammad Rúh-ul-lah Khán.	24th & 30th December.	28th & 31st December.	120 "	
20	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Saháranpur ...	Pandit Avatár Kisbun	24th " ...	31st December ...	475 "	
21	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Qázi Muhammad Fakhím-ud-dín.	" " ...	26th " ...	230 "	
22	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Háfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamíd Khán.	28th " ...	30th " ...	250 "	
23	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	26th " ...	29th " ...	300 "	
24	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Hakím Muhammad Muqarreb Husain Khán.	24th " ...	26th " ...	600 "	
25	Ríáz-ul-Akhhár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Háfiz Nizám Ahmad	" " ...	27th " ...	350 "	
26	Rohilkhand Gazette	Bareilly ...	Munshi Muhammad Abdul Aziz.	24th December ...	26th December	
27	Sitára-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwári Lál Misra.	28th " ...	29th " ...	125 copies.	
28	Túti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Saiyad Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	" " ...	30th " ...	200 "	
29	Vernacular Advertiser	Lucknow ...	Rámji Dás Bhárgava	" " ...	29th " ...	1,000 "	
30	Zamánah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khán.	26th " ...	28th " ...	200 "	
Daily.							
31	Oudh Akhhár ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasád	26th to 31st December.	26th to 31st December.	521 copies.	
URDU-ENGLISH.							
Bi-weekly.							
32	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Aligarh ...	Munshi Muhammad Mumtáz-ud-dín.	24th & 27th December.	26th & 29th December.	460 copies.	
HINDI.							
Monthly.							
33	Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Naráyan Das ...	For October & November.	28th December ...	375 copies.	
34	Devanágri Gazette	Meerut ...	Pandit Gauri Datt...	" December ...	" " ...	200 "	
35	Kurmí Samáchar	Lucknow ...	Bábú Bhagwán Dín	" September October & November.	26th "	
Weekly.							
36	Almora Akhhár ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwál.	28th December ...	31st December ...	108 copies.	
37	Bhárat Bhúshan	Benares ...	J. P. Nigam ...	27th " ...	29th "	
38	Jain Gazette ...	Deoband (Saháranpur).	Bábú Súraj Bhán ...	24th " ...	26th "	
39	Nágrí Nírad ...	Mirzapur ...	Pandit Káshi Prasád Shukla.	26th " ...	27th " ...	300 copies.	
Daily.							
40	Hindustán ...	Kálá kankar (Partábgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayál Shukla.	25th to 29th December.	26th to 30th December.	470 copies.	

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	HINDI-URDU.			1895.	1895.	
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
41	Mazhar-uz-Ziriat ...	Meerut ...	Hakim Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khan.	For December ...	28th December ...	50 copies.
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
42	Kāshī Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Rāi Bahādur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	27th December ...	28th December ...	500 copies.

KZAD.
27th December 1895.

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 27th December, in commenting upon the trouble into which Saiyad Yusuf-ud-din, First Taluq-dár of Medak in Hyderabad, has brought himself (in his alleged attempt to obtain a copy of certain correspondence that had passed between the British Resident in Hyderabad and the Foreign Office of the Government of India), observes that matters like these clearly show that men are appointed to responsible high posts in Hyderabad before any test has been made of their qualifications and character. The fact is that His Highness the Nizám is altogether careless and negligent of the affairs of his State, while his Prime Minister, Nawáb Viqár-ul-Umara, is wholly unfitted for the Premiership. The well-known Persian verse—"The cat is the *mír* (courtier), the dog the minister and the mouse the door-keeper; such being the pillars of the State it is sure to come to grief"—is quite applicable to the State of Hyderabad. The party of Sarwar Jung are in great consternation at present, owing to the unfortunate incident above referred to. So long as they remain in the ascendant in the State they will continue to bring greater and greater disgrace and troubles upon it. The Resident, Mr. Plowden, cannot be exonerated from all blame attaching to the present *régime* in Hyderabad. Sarwar Jung could not have acquired the upper hand and Viqar-ul-Umara been pitchforked into the Premiership without the Resident's consent. The writer thinks that Mr. Plowden is not at all a fit man to hold the post of Resident in Hyderabad, and that so long as he stays in the State all sorts of mischiefs and mismanagement will continue rampant there. It is a pity that while Lord Elgin went all the way to Hyderabad to rouse the Nizám to a sense of his duties, there is, it would seem, nobody to tell His Excellency that Mr. Plowden is the chief cause of all the disorder, anarchy, &c., prevailing in that State.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

AGRA AKHBÁR.
28th December 1895.

2. The *Agra Akhbár*, of the 28th December, in commenting upon the speech which Lord George Hamilton made to the Manchester deputation regarding the cotton import duty in India, says that His Lordship's promise to remit the said duty as soon as the financial condition of the Indian Government improves, shows that that duty is to be a temporary one and will be remitted before any reduction is made in any other taxes which press so heavily on the Indians. The income tax, which is generally disliked by everybody, was imposed with full assurances being given that it would be taken off as soon as it was possible to do so; and so the people expected that as the Government revenue was now considerably increased by the newly-imposed cotton duties, which are not very objectionable, the income tax would soon be removed. But alas! this sanguine expectation of the poor Indians is to be dashed to the ground in deference to the *sentimental* grievance of the Manchester mill-owners. The promise which Lord George Hamilton has made to the latter is quite unjustifiable, and it is hoped the Government of India in its reply to the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject will fully explain it to him that to tread the path of unrighteousness at the clamour of an interested class of men would be fraught with grave political dangers.

MEHR-I-NIMROZ.
28th December 1895.

3. The *Mehr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 28th December, stating that in the Dhulia riot case the Sessions Judge acquitted 3 Musalmáns altogether and reduced the sentence passed on another to 4 months' imprisonment, says that, although the Judge has in this way tried to assuage the wounded feelings of the Muham-madans, still no justice has been done to them. On whose head does the blood of those innocent Musalmáns who were killed in the Dhulia affair lie, and what compensation has been awarded to those whom they have left behind, their widows and children? Again, what punishment has been meted out to the tyrannical policemen who shot down the poor Musalmáns as wild animals? Is it a just policy on the part of Government to let its helpless subjects be mercilessly cut to pieces owing to the carelessness of its executive officers, and pass no just orders in the matter to prevent such brutalities in future? Was not the outrage committed on the Musalmáns by the executive at Dhulia such as deserved to be enquired into by a commission?

4. *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 25th December, referring to the quarrels that now frequently arise between the Hindus and Musalmáns regarding the playing of music, observes that it is absurd for Musalmáns to insist on Hindus desisting from playing music before their mosques. It seldom

Music-playing in the streets by Hindus and objection taken thereto by Muhammadans.

ALWAQT.
25th December 1895.

happens that Hindus stay long before a mosque to play music: they generally go in procession with music playing so that the sound of their music is heard in mosques lying along the way for a few minutes only. It is true that public streets are intended to be used as thoroughfares and not for singing or dancing purposes. But if the municipal board allows the latter, the Musalmáns have no right to interfere. It is the duty of reformers among the Muhammadans to make them fully understand the impropriety of their taking objection to the street music in question.

5. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 28th December, states that the Nágri Pracharini Sabha of Benares forwarded a memorial to the new Lieutenant-Governor praying for the substitution of Hindi for Urdu as court language. His Honor has given a reply to the effect that he is not yet in a position to express any opinion regarding the subject,

Memorial of the Nágri Pracharini Sabha of Benares to the Lieutenant-Governor regarding the substitution of Hindi for Urdu as court language.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
28th December 1895.

but that he will give due attention to it at a suitable opportunity. The prayer of the Sabha is a very reasonable one, and would, if acceded to, greatly promote public convenience. The Urdu running hand is so very ambiguous and illegible that even *maulvis* or learned Musalmáns not unoften fail to decipher it. The editor has heard magistrates declare that their sarishtadárs sometimes read or decipher a vernacular paper one way and sometimes another way. But Hindi is, of course, free from all such ambiguity; and it is devoutly to be hoped that Sir A. P. MacDonnell will introduce it into Government offices and courts. The young Mahárája of Rewah, the editor is extremely glad to learn, has signalized his accession to the *gaddi* by the introduction of the use of Hindi in his State. His father, the late Mahárája, was a well known Hindi poet.

6. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th December, referring to the passage in Sir A. P. MacDonnell's speech at the Allahabad Railway Theatre on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the High Schools, in which His Honor laid stress on the

Sir A. P. MacDonnell on the deficiency of Europeans in the vernacular languages.

HINDUSTÁN.
25th December 1895.

acquisition of a knowledge of the vernacular languages by Europeans, observes that a very small percentage of Europeans in this country are able to speak and write vernacular with tolerable correctness. His Honor is quite right in attributing the want of sympathy between Europeans and natives to their inability to understand each other. How could the people be expected to love rulers who do not know their wants nor sympathise with them in their sufferings? What could be more unsatisfactory than that a European judge or magistrate should depend on the assistance of his reader for understanding the statements of the litigants and the witnesses? Government is by no means to blame for the deficiency of European officers in vernacular, for it even pays handsome *honoraria* to those among them who acquire a proficiency and pass the prescribed examinations in the oriental languages.

7. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 25th December, states that General Booth of the Salvation Army will deliver a lecture at the Social Conference, Poona, to the effect that at an expense of £5,000 only a village can be founded where 5,000 families will be supported. The General's

General Booth's scheme for ameliorating the condition of the Indian poor.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
25th December 1895.

scheme is to take a grant of (waste) land free of revenue from Government for five years, and, settling 5,000 families thereon, teach them agriculture, establish a school for the purpose, and found an agriculturists' bank for them. It is hoped the public will show sympathy to the General's proposal and give it a trial. The editor is very grateful to the General and his society for the interest they are taking in the cause of ameliorating the wretched condition of the Indian poor. It is quite possible that, considering the probable success of the General's scheme, Government might carry it out at its own cost.

Najm-ul-Hind.
24th December 1895.

8. The *Najm-ul-Hind* (Saharanpur), of the 24th December, referring to the

Examination of Tahsildárs.

examination of tahsildárs, observes that there has never been any complaint in connection with the questions set in revenue (including stamps and excise) and police law and procedure and in the vernaculars, and that a suitable proportion of the examinees pass every year in those subjects. The Secretary to the Board of Revenue is the examiner in revenue law, the Commissioner of Excise and Stamps in stamp and excise laws, and the Inspector-General of Police in police law. Evidently no better examiners could be selected in the subjects above referred to. But the examiner in the criminal law and procedure is the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Allahabad, who is usually a native judicial officer, whose experience is entirely confined to the civil branch of the Judicial Department. He has no knowledge of the capacity of the executive officials he is required to examine in criminal law, and therefore he sets very stiff papers. Again, it is difficult to understand why the examination rules provide that the case to be set to the tahsildárs should be such as usually comes before a magistrate of the first class, inasmuch as they exercise the powers of a second and not first class magistrate. In 1894 Babu Ganga Saran, deceased, the late Judge of the Allahabad Small Cause Court, set a very difficult paper in the criminal law, some of the questions not having been satisfactorily answered by any lawyer to this day. The case set was equally difficult and no examinee was able to write a good judgment. Only four tahsildárs were successful in the judicial branch of the examination, as might have been expected. There was a loud clamour against Babu Ganga Saran's questions, and it seems to have had some effect on the examination committee. In 1895 the cases set were extremely easy, but again the paper in the criminal law was very stiff, some of the questions involving points of law which, leaving tahsildárs aside, seldom come even before district magistrates; and the examinees were also required to make references to the Indian Law Reports in support of their answers. All the examinees gave nearly similar answers, and it was expected that they would pass or fail together. But the list of successful men published in the official gazette contains only 10 names, though the number of examinees was large. The answers of the examinees who have been plucked in criminal law had better be re-examined by an experienced European officer and also compared with those of the successful examinees. In future an experienced European sessions judge or district magistrate should be appointed examiner in that subject. It can never be the desire of Government that the naib tahsildárs, the excise superintendents and other officials, who have been nominated for tahsildárships and who cannot be expected to possess more than a smattering of law, should be required to solve difficult and complicated legal problems. On the contrary, Government wishes that the examination should be conducted with leniency, as is plain enough from the circumstance that it allows the tahsildárs to pass in the various subjects separately. The cases of the officiating tahsildárs, plucked at the last examination, who have already had three chances or have been given additional chances, are entitled to special consideration at the hands of Government. It would be rather hard on them to order them to revert to their original posts after they have held tahsildárships for several years past.

ZAMANAH.
26th December 1895.

9. "A Government Pleader," writing to the *Zamdnah* (Cawnpore), of the

The same.

26th December, bitterly complains of the alleged stiffness of the papers set at the examinations of the deputy collectors and tahsildárs in the last and the present years. The papers were specially unsuitable to the tahsildárs, of whom only four passed last year and 10 this year out of 80 or 90 candidates. The examiners apparently did not possess a practical knowledge of what duties are required of tahsildárs. These officers have mostly to do with collecting land revenue and supplying provisions to civil officers on tour and the troops on march. They have also to try simple criminal cases. For these functions no very profound knowledge of law is necessary, and the examiners ought to have set them such papers as would show whether the candidates possessed the legal knowledge necessary for the discharge of those duties.

10. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 28th December, states that it would appear that three long-term convicts who were on trial for having committed a dakaiti in Bhábar, escaped from the Haldwáni police station by cutting the iron window-railings of the room in which they were confined.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
28th December 1895.

Escape of three convicts from the Haldwáni police station.

One of the convicts was recaptured by the Superintendent of Police. The sub-inspector and the constables who were on guard at the time of the escape of the convicts have been suspended. But the convicts must have taken several days in cutting the iron railings, and therefore all the policemen who mounted guard during their confinement are responsible. The fact is that policemen as a rule are always engaged in devising measures for extorting bribes to the utter neglect of their duties.

11. The same paper states that in his reply to the address of the Fyzabad Municipal Board, Sir A. P. MacDonnell expressed

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
28th December 1895.

Non-official members of the municipal board at Almora.

great satisfaction that the Board was entirely composed of non-officials, and that its administration was so satisfactory, observing that the object of Government in introducing local self-government was to teach that art. But it is to be regretted that the non-official members of the Almora Municipal Board cannot do without the local authorities even for a short time. If an officer (Officiating Deputy Commissioner?) comes to Almora only for a month, he has to take upon himself the entire burden of municipal administration. The non-official members might continue to elect the Deputy Commissioner as President if they like, but they should at least have the courage to express their opinions freely and not blindly support every proposal of the President.

12. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 28th December, states that a

SITÁRA-I-HIND.
28th December 1895.

An octroi clerk at Chandausi, district Moradabad, sentenced to six months' imprisonment on charge of embezzling three pies of public money.

magistrate has sentenced an octroi clerk at Chandausi, district Moradabad, to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of having embezzled *three pies*. One can hardly realize the idea of a clerk embezzling such a paltry sum as three pies. The Chandausi magistrate has certainly outdone the officer at Alipore, who (similarly) punished a man for stealing some *baigans* (brinjals); the Alipore culprit having several previous convictions against him, whereas the Chandausi clerk had no such blot on his character.

13. A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 27th December, complains that Sardar Husain Khan, the taluqdár of

ÁZÁD.
27th December 1895.

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of Bhatwa Mau estate, district Bara Banki.

Bhatwa Mau, district Bara Banki, having surrounded himself with selfish sycophants, is allowing his estate to go fast to the dogs. Surely it is against the principle of good management to appoint two or three managers for an estate, investing them all with equal powers. The taluqdár ought to open his eyes, and, consulting his vital interests, appoint some one as his chief responsible manager, and thereby ameliorate the condition of his estate.

14. The *Devanágri Gazette* (Meerut), of the 25th December, urging upon the

DEVANÁGRÍ GA-
ZETTE.
25th December 1895.

Need for the encouragement of the Hindu system of medicine.

Government of India the importance of encouraging the Hindu system of medicine, suggests that an Indian medical board, composed of the eminent Hindu Vaidyas or physicians in the country, should first be constituted. With the advice of the board the Government should establish classes in connection with the existing Indian medical colleges for the instruction of students in the Ayurvedic system through the vehicle of Sanskrit. The candidates who succeed in passing the final examination should be granted diplomas and allowed to practise medicine. Pending the adoption of any such measures by Government well-to-do and public-spirited natives had better make their own arrangements for the encouragement of the Ayurvedic system. It is a matter of satisfaction that Lala Ramanuj Dayal, the honorary manager of the Devanágri Páthshála at Meerut, has resolved to open a class in the Páthshála for teaching that system.

III.—EDUCATION.

Āzād.
27th December 1895.

15. The *Āzād* (Lucknow) of the 27th December, referring to the alleged intention of Government to gradually curtail its expenditure on education in India, observes that though education has made fair progress in certain provinces whose inhabitants might therefore be expected to pay for their own education, there are other parts of the country where there has been no spread of education worth the name. In such backward parts it is the duty of Government to promote education, and this it might do with the saving it gradually effects under the head of educational expenditure in the more advanced provinces. Moreover, it would not look well for Government to divert any money it specially raises for educational purposes from its legitimate use and apply it to other objects.

*BHĀRAT SUDASHĀ
PRĀVARTAK.*
October 1895.

16. The *Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak* (Farukhabad), for October, received on the 28th December, states that the policy of the Education Department is to check the spread of education. They have consequently been making education more and more costly by raising the school and college fees, realizing even the pay of the school water-bearers and punkha coolies and the cost of the cricket clubs from the boys, and frequently changing the text-books. Moreover, the examinations are made stiffer and stiffer in order to check an increase in the number of graduates and undergraduates. The case of the candidates for the different law examinations is still worse, not even ten per cent of the candidates who appear at the annual examinations being successful. Most of the students waste the first half of their life-time and ruin their health in studying hard and unsuccessfully competing at the various examinations.

2 AKHBĀR-I-ĀLAM.
4th December 1895.

17. The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 24th December, referring to the question (raised in an article in the columns of the *Advocate of Lucknow*) as to the justification of Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan calling himself the founder of the Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh, because one Mr. A. put the idea of establishing a college on that model into his head, wrote articles in the newspapers on the subject and supplied him with a practical scheme which was adopted, observes that as the Saiyad was the man who carried out the scheme, raising subscriptions and doing other things to make it a success, he is really the founder of the institution in question. But the secret object of the writer in the *Advocate* seems not so much to question the propriety of the Saiyad being called the founder of the College as to create ill-feeling between the Hindus and Musalmāns, as the last paragraph in the article referred to above shows (which takes objection to the Musalmāns almost exclusively profiting by the Aligarh College which is largely supported by public money granted by Government.)

KĀRNĀMAH.
25th December 1895.

18. A boarder of the Calcutta Madrasa writing to the *Kārnāmah* (Lucknow), of the 25th December, complains that the boarding house attached to that institution is badly managed. As many as six or even eight boarders are huddled together in every one of the small rooms. There is no proper arrangement for the supply of good food to the boarders. The superintendent does not take the least interest in the boarders, leaving it with Maulvi Qasim, a tyrant, to deal with them as he pleases. There are no fixed rules regulating the residence, &c., of the boarders. Surely Dr. Hearnle (the superintendent) himself ought to look after the well-being and comfort of the boarders.

IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

HAMDARD.
25th December 1895.

19. The *Hamdard* (Meerut), of the 25th December, states that though the (open) public drains in the town (of Meerut) are washed and swept twice during the day, it is an absolute truth that only one leather-bag of water is used in cleansing all the drains, so that the latter continue to stink as badly as ever. The Municipal Board ought to see to the matter.

20. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 28th December, complains that dakaitis have largely been committed in the town of Bareilly during the last week. The dakaitis successively entered the houses of Babu Mohan Lal, an

DABDABA-I-QAISARI.
28th December 1896.

Dakaitis at Bareilly.

Honorary Magistrate residing in the Beharipur muhalla, Lala Ganesh Prasad, Pandit Het Ram, C.I.E., and Pandit Raj Bahadur. The people are in great distress and terror on account of these repeated dakaitis which aggravate the anxiety caused them by the dearth of food-grains. Several cows of the Beharipur muhalla, getting loose and straying, have been lost, no trace being found of them.

21. The *Bhārat Sudashā Pravartak* (Farukhabad), for November, received on the 28th December, publishes a circular dated

*BHARAT SUDASHA
PRAVARTAK.*
28th December 1896.

Expulsion of Swami Prakāshānand from the Arya Samāj, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

24th October last, issued by Pandit Bhagwān Din, the Secretary to the Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, i.e., the Central Arya Samāj Association for the North-

Western Provinces and Oudh, from Lakhimpur, warning the various Arya Samājes not to provide lodgings for Swami Prakāshānand, nor to make arrangements for his lectures during his travels in these provinces. The Samājes are reminded of the difficulty he raised in the Panjāb (in connection with flesh-eating which the Swami advocates), and told that he has also been guilty of other proceedings prejudicial to the Samājes. No partisan of his is to be given any power over any property belonging to an Arya Samāj.

ALLAHABAD:
The 4th Jan. 1896.

} PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Ver. Press for the N.-W. P. and Oudh.